

SCIENCE SOPHS WIN FIRST GAME FRESHMEN LOSE

Doctors Stoop to Defeat Before Lawyers

FINE EXHIBITIONS Law Outclasses Science Freshmen in Second Encounter

Science II defeated Medicine I in a fast game in the Molson Hall yesterday afternoon. Science had the edge of the play throughout, but Medicine turned in a game which was decidedly above the average for intercollegiate basketball, the score finally being 20-15.

Jehu was probably the best man on the floor. Cole also played a very good game. Willie Consiglio was good in flashes though somewhat out of condition.

Science led the scoring, with a basket by Jehu. Cramp fouled and Daly scored on a penalty. Keynor, Consiglio and Cole alternated for Science and Medicine, Consiglio scored the final basket of the period. Score after fifteen minutes of play, Science 5, Medicine 6.

For the second half, the teams lined up as follows:

MEDICINE I	SCIENCE II
R. Forward	Cramp
L. Forward	Lang
Centre	Jehu
R. Guard	Rhodes
L. Guard	Consiglio
Subs	
Abramovitch	Crombie
Osborne	Goodwin
Wilkinson	McCondy

Cole scored on Jehu's foul. Curran followed with a basket from centre floor. After considerable scrimmaging, McCondy scored the first tally for Science. Cole again scored on a free throw. Followed a period of very poor shooting. Cramp scored for Science. Curran shot another for Medicine, and Cole scored on a personal foul. Just before the period closed Rhodes shot from centre floor for Science's final tally. The period ended with the score 20-15 in favor of the Engineers.

The main fault throughout the match lay in inaccurate shooting and lack of combination on the Science team. The whole game was extraordinarily clean. Science making three personal fouls in the first half and four in the second, and Medicine none in the whole game. Jack Young handled the game in a very efficient manner.

Second Game

Rejoicing was loud in the Lawyers' Camp when they easily subdued their heavier and taller Science opponents by a score of 21-9.

Science was superior both in height and weight but lacked the brilliant combination and shooting ability of their opponents.

Science showed a tendency to stall whenever an uncovered man had the ball. At times the game took on the appearance of soccer, as others English Rugby while even Tiddly winks was in evidence.

The teams lined up sharp at 6:00 p.m. and started almost immediately.

Law lead off with a fierce rush and threatened the Science net again and again but could not seem to find the right spot.

Play was getting hot when Viberg fouled Klineberg who failed to score on his free shot. Play fluctuated for a few minutes with Science trying their luck at the Law basket. Viberg again fouled Klineberg who scored on his second free shot. After the tip-off, Miller received a pass on a nice play of combination and made the Law total three.

Law seemed to be working up and constantly threatened the Science end of the floor. Rapp scored after a pass from Ellison. Score 5-0 for Law. Jones for Beatty. Rapp seemed to have the scoring fever and directed one shot after the other at the Sherbrooke St. end basket. Rapp scored again and after the tip-off got away to the prettiest individual score of the game going through the whole Science team to score as the period ended.

The score 5-0 for Law.

The second period opened with a violent rush by Science. And Montgomery dropped a pretty shot in the basket. Neville for Sisson.

Neville proclaimed his appearance on the floor by scoring a neat basket. Schleifer fouled Spriggs who failed to score. And Rapp gathering

E. C. JACQUES WON FIRST SPOON SHOOT

The C.O.T.C. Rifle Association held a handicap Spoon shoot in the Montreal High School on Saturday afternoon. Several high scores were turned in, the highest being Jacques 92.

The scores were as follows:—

	Score	Handicap	Total
E. C. Jacques	92	15	107
D. R. Patton	94	7	101
E. A. Sardine	91	9	100
D. McRae	85	15	100
W. Campbell-Brown	88	11	99
J. S. G. Shottwell	95	3	98
P. Castigan	90	7	97
F. D. Taylor	89	7	96
K. Reid	91	2	93
A. E. Manville	87	5	93

In a case where a man's total exceeds the possible score, his handicap is automatically reduced to the possible score.

The next shoot will be held after the mid-term exams. on January 23rd, 1926.

up a pass opened Law's offensive of the second period.

To demonstrate his ability he promptly tallied again on the resumption of play. The Science defense men were stalling continually and Referee Jehu was compelled to call for several jumps.

Montgomery got away to a nice run and scored again, on the prettiest shot of the period.

Jones fouled Miller who scored on his free shot.

Science came back strong and Viberg retaliated with a pretty shot from a difficult angle.

Schleifer fouled Viberg immediately on resumption of play and Viberg scored on his second free shot.

This shot ended Science's scoring for the game. Rapp scored again making his seventh basket of the game.

Jones fouled Schleifer who scored Rapp added another to his list of baskets. Viberg injured his hand and was forced to retire with one minute and twenty seconds to play. Beatty for Viberg. Klineberg ended the scoring with a field goal.

Immediately after the game ended. Final score 21-9 for Law.

The teams lined up as follows:

LAW	SCIENCE
Centre	Montgomery
Forwards	
Rapp	Spriggs
Ellison	Beatty
Defenses	
Schleifer	Viberg
Miller	Sisson
Subs	
	Jones
	Neville

W. Jehu handled the game ably.

Sun Holds Second Place As Source Of Heat And Light

It is greatly to be feared and deplored that the great majority of the students of McGill, if asked if they were cognizant with the elaborate system of arrangements which go to make the various buildings tenable, would respond with that well-known shrug of the shoulders, so common in lectures and conferences with which the lay mind automatically associates the typical McGill student. Therefore it is the clear mission of the Daily known all over the world as an educational and philanthropic organ, to acquaint the students with that great living pulsating almost human fund of energy and Herculean power, which makes the radiators too hot to sit on (sometimes) and which makes the lights go on (or off) when they press the button. The Power House is, of course, meant an unimportant and unromantic looking building to be sure but the potential possibilities within its walls are so enormous as to be hardly assimilated by the comparatively infinitesimal brain of a McGill student. However—

The McGill University Power House was built in the year 1910 and was put into actual operation in the following year. Since that remote period its functions have been gradually extended, with a corresponding expansion of its mechanism, until it has culminated in the elaborate system now extant. It controls not only the lighting, but also the heating (such as it is) of most of the structures constituting McGill University proper including the Biological Building, the Thomas Workman Engineering Building, the New Medical Building and the dear old Arts Building. The two latter are connected with the Power House by a duct system, through which a man cannot pass, but the two remaining communicate with the nucleus of the power by tunnels, through which the human form may be propelled of its own volition, although owing to the huge pipes carrying the steam which line the passages, the journey is rather perspiratory. The remainder of the buildings of the University viz. the McGill Union Strathcona Hall, the Conservatorium of Music, the Physics and Chemistry Buildings, the Observatory, the Forest Production Laboratories, the McCord Museum, the Redpath Library and the Museum are supplied with domestic electricity, although they obtain their heating from the city. The R. V. C. and the Hostel inhabited almost altogether by the skinned sxx, also obtain municipal heating and do not require a great deal, it is found.

The entire gong system in all the buildings is controlled from the Power House thus making it absolutely accurate and uniform. The clock system also functions in a like manner, all the clocks being automatically operated from the Observatory where a master machine records exactly the time of day. The clock on the McGill gates is controlled by five electrical motors communicating by relay from the seat of operations on Carlton Road as are the melodious chimes which so delight the acoustic sensibilities of the Musically inclined populace.

The Pathology Building is not connected in any way with the Power House, getting as it does its power from the city and its heating from the Royal Victoria Hospital. It also has an elaborate refrigerating system for the preservation of corpses so that the bodies of the departed may be in a becoming state for scientific dissection. The Biological Building has two such systems, although the objects exposed to refrigeration are of a lower order of life, as the inferior mammals and invertebrates. The New Arts (Continued on Page 2)

LUNCHEON AND TRIPS FOR ELECTRICAL CLUB

Speakers from Montreal Tramways and Northern Electric Company

Two very interesting trips, preceded by a luncheon, have been arranged by the Electrical Club for this afternoon. The fourth year members are revisiting the Hochelaga generating station operated by the Montreal Tramways, while those in the third year will go to the Northern Electric Company's wire and cable manufacturing plant.

At the luncheon, which will be held at one o'clock in the Union, Mr. Westman of the Tramways Company will give a short talk on the Hochelaga Station, which is a very large steam plant generating direct current for the street railways. The other speaker will be a member of the engineering staff of the Northern Electric Company who will describe briefly the various processes in the manufacture of electric cables and the co-ordination of the many different steps.

Those who have made these trips in previous years vouch for their great interest. By turning out in full force the Club can show its appreciation of the kindness of these firms in giving permission for these trips and their courtesy in obtaining speakers for the luncheon.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE DANCE POSTPONED

Will be Held at End of January

The Annual dance of the Maccabaeon Circle will not be held this Wednesday evening as was originally planned. It will take place sometime toward the end of January.

This postponement is necessitated by the fact that the ticket sale did not come fully up to expectations. It was pointed out by the executive. The executive felt however, that the small sale of tickets was not due to apathy on the part of the members, but rather to the fact that the approach of the holidays and of examinations mitigated against a large sale of tickets.

The definite date of the dance will be announced after the Christmas holidays.

MRS. LEACOCK DEAD

Mrs. Leacock, wife of Dr. Stephen Leacock, head of the Economics department, died yesterday in Liverpool, having failed to respond to special treatments.

Dr. Leacock and her mother, Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, of Toronto, were with her when she died.

After an ineffectual operation here about three weeks ago, Mrs. Leacock was taken to Liverpool in the hope that relief might be obtained in several recently discovered treatments but her illness had advanced to such a stage as to render it impossible for her to respond to the efforts made on her behalf.

POLO SEASON CONCLUDED BY MCGILL DEFEAT

Juniors Lose Final Game with M.A.A.A. by Score of 6-0

PEEL ST. TANK D. Allan Stars for M.A.A.A. Registering Five Goals—Mc- Gill Team Unsettled and Colourless

(By the Natatory Nymph)

"And there shall be weeping and wailing, and" Thus ended McGill's hopes in the Junior Water Polo League when last night the Juniors lost out to M.A.A.A. in the Peel St. Tank by the score of 6-0. The M.A.A.A. played powerful polo and the McGill team carried out the college motto "It's not for knowledge that we come to college, but to raise — all the year."

Perhaps it was too much elation following the victorious meet of Saturday; perhaps it was inability to shuffle a team to include a sub., but no doubt it was the fact that a few players would like to play the game their own way. And so gnashing of teeth came after the game when Coach Vernet gave some fatherly advice and hinted that delinquent and erring children should be spanked.

M.A.A.A. won the toss and choose the deep end. The tepid water did not have an invigorating effect on the players and although each team swam well, the players were inclined to hang on the ball too long. Each team showed over-anxiety and McGill came off second best, for if they can be demoralized, it happened then. M.A.A.A. banked on defensive work and Marcou and Gibbons found a stubborn defense in Gravel and Kelly. M. Allan appeared to have a roving commission and the M.A.A.A. swam away on several occasions. Kelly, swimming down to within two yards of the goal, while pausing to shoot was submerged by Mathams, who came away from his other man. In the ensuing placed-ball tussle, the ball was flipped to D. Allan, who eluding Copping, tallied with a hummer. Goddard turned to his Coach with piteous eyes but his plea was not answered, except by a change in the position of the cigar.

Marcou and Gibbons kept the ball near the M.A.A.A. goal, as near as they could, but the forward line seemed off colour. Pugilistic efforts are not in order but accidents will happen and Clouston in shooting caused a McGill defense man, much above his own fighting weight, to feel running sensations and witness shooting stars. The first quarter finished, McGill 0, M.A.A.A. 1.

For the second quarter Gravel came up to forward and, with Kelly and Allan, kept things lively for the defense men.

Each man was kept busy and the ball in its infrequent journeys down to the shallow was made good use of by the forwards. Gibbons had hard luck and Marcou (perhaps one day he will be the fortunate possessor of a cap that will not bag at the back) gave several good attempts. The high passing of Gravel, right in front of goal, was not very successful but the ball managed to wander to Allan and Kelly, and the former netted twice, once from quite a long shot, and the latter from a melee inside the yard lines, when the splashing and gurgling (Continued on Page 2)

CHRISTMAS ISSUE

All contributions for the Christmas Issue of the Daily should be handed in by noon to-morrow.

(Continued on Page 2)

M. W. S. S. DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

Debate Between First and Second Years

An inter-class debate between first and second years will take place at the meeting of the Delta Sigma Society on Thursday afternoon in the Royal Victoria College.

The subject of this debate is "Resolved that Customs Duties on all Literature Imported into Canada should be Abolished." The Misses Hilda Alexander and Paulette Benning of First Year will uphold the affirmative, and the Misses Jean Worden and Dorothy Bloomfield of Second Year will support the negative.

The inter-year debates have always proved a popular feature of the programmes provided by the Delta Sigma Society in former meetings. It seems certain that this debate will be no exception to the rule and that its subject will meet with the approval of all who attend.

It is hoped that as well as the students who turn out to support their particular years, a large number of other members of the M.W.S.S. will attend this meeting.

ATHLETIC STADIUM AND CLASS-ROOM

National Students' Federation at Princeton

At the conference of the National Students' Federation now being held at Princeton to consider the World Court question, the executive committee adopted resolutions "to oppose the idea that the Athletic Stadium is more vital than the class-room in university life." The principal figure in the move to bring about the conference which elected the executive committee was Joe Prendergast, the brilliant Princeton halfback.

The Federation also proposed that eastern and western universities exchange students for one year courses, urged that student affairs be managed by students, with faculty and students co-operation on educational policies, and went on record as favouring the elimination of "artificial social standards founded on fraternity membership and bases other than university work."

Final figures announced Sunday night show that in the intercollegiate World Court poll, 100,943 students favoured the Court and American membership in it, while 12,451 opposed it.

Montreal Around McGill Has Changed Since 1837

Today a man gazing down from an aeroplane sees the city stretching from the mountains down to the River. The houses disguise the earth from Notre Dame de Grace to far below the most easterly point of Mount Royal, which circle in a vast sweep that ends in Outremont.

But had the pilot of some aerial char-a-banc been able to transform the modern city-blocks into the form that existed upon the coronation day of Queen Victoria, he would not gaze at the same scene that he views today.

For one thing, few of the long streets that now run parallel to the river would meet his questing eye. The joint Craig-St. Antoine Streets thoroughfare was then the most upperly street of any extent Dorchester ran west from St. Denis as far as Bleury, where it came to an abrupt termination. It was hoped some day to continue it, however, and already, by 1837, it had followed plan to a certain extent by appearing, like an underground river, at Mountain St. and thence it ran on just as it does today to the city boundary, near the modern Atwater. It was, in fact, as complete as it is now except for a slight gap from Bleury to Mountain.

The Pilot goes back to 1837

St. Catherine St., less lucky than Dorchester, ends sharply at the easternmost corner of the present Morgan Store, and farms and orchards flourish where the familiar street now runs.

Sherbrooke St. fares no better. The aerial observer notices with alarm that, starting at St. Denis, it pursues its stately course westward, only to halt timidly some fifty yards east of the present site of the Royal Victoria College.

With the exception of St. Lawrence St. which separates Mr. Bagg's farm from the Flea Close, no street or road ventures into the wilderness

STUDENTS DONATE \$1111.11 TO CHARITY

When the returns of the undergraduate campaign for the Federated Charities were completed yesterday, it was found that in all probability the grand total would be the curious one of one thousand, one hundred and eleven dollars. One class has not yet been able to state the size of its contributions to the exact cent, but Dr. J. B. Porter, chairman of the McGill division in the late drive, volunteered yesterday to give eleven cents more to the total if there was any chance of making the last figure consist entirely of ones. The undergraduate collectors think that, with some eleven hundred contributions from the students it would be an unusual feat to be in a position to report that the men and women studying at McGill gave \$1111.11.

SCHOOLS TEACH LATIN WRONGLY

Principal Grant Advocates Knowledge of Plutarch and Milton

"Plutarch and John Milton are better than a knowledge of the subjunctive or of verbs whose object is in the ablative," Principal Grant, of Upper Canada College, in his paper, "The Teaching of English in Secondary School," read before the English Association at Toronto recently declared that the greatest enemy of the teacher of English is compulsory Latin at Matriculation. "Latin is taught as a dead language. It is merely a matter of words, and we are trying to deal with French and even English, in the same way."

Principal Grant went on to say that Canadians were pioneers, and therefore, intelligent, not intellectual. Many teachers laid the blame on the elaborate system of examinations. The speaker went on to say that there was too much exact knowledge. "The pupils intend paragraphs, seek laboriously after punctuation and eschew brilliance." They had no criticism or feeling for atmosphere.

"Our problem," said the speaker, "is how to improve present day Canadians." The solution for this problem was to train them in wisely directed reading. At present, school boards were generous to science and equipped splendid laboratories, but neglected literature. Even where there were libraries they were treated as places where books might be kept safely, not where they might be procured.

Montreal Around McGill Has Changed Since 1837

above Sherbrooke, with the exception of a track which climbs up to Cote des Neiges from the corner of Dorchester and Guy. This lane, some eighty-five years later, is upper Guy Street. West of it appears only one break in the virgin ground. This is the Priest's Farm.

From the track east, the pilot casts his gaze. The first thing he sees is the McKay Farm, which extends up to the foot of the Mountain from that back street, Dorchester. Judge Reid's farm stretches almost from the McKay property to Mountain St. Next comes the narrow strip of the Lotoirneau Orchard, then the Desrivieres Farm, and then the immense McTavish property, which comes as far east as the later street of that name. The McGill farm, of course, is next. The stream that runs over the future site of the Engineering Building comes into the property from the east where now the Milton St. Gate will soon be. It goes near the present hollow rink, seems to cross the front of the Union, and again enters the lands of the Desrivieres heirs. This last reaches as far as the proposed Durocher St.

Not much of McGill can be seen. The University is, of course, in full swing. Mr. W. L. Logie received the first degree on May 24, 1833, and since then almost ten men have graduated. There are only three professors at present attached to the institution, but there are two lecturers. All five are, however, connected with the Medical Faculty.

PRO. COACH

By a decisive vote of 166 to 85, the members present at the Hart House debate in Toronto declared in favour of professional coaching. The subject of the debate was, "Resolved that this House deprecates the introduction of the professional coach into University sport."

JOINT MEETING OF TWO FRENCH SOCIETIES HELD

Victorian Girl is Superior to Modern Girl

AIRY BADINAGE Misses Scriver and Murray Defeat Casgrain and Villard

Is the Victorian girl superior to the modern girl? With the former one associates dull heavy colour, a shoe peeping from beneath a voluminous skirt, stereotyped conversation, prudishness and bustles; with the other, infinitesimal clothing, legs, lipstick, zartore and petting parties. Yet these are merely the extreme views that spring to the subconscious mind and last night in the Union Ballroom at the joint meeting of the Cercle Francais and the Societe Francaise, the whole question was thrashed out in brilliant fashion, and all doubt as to the superiority of the modern girl made subservient to the conviction of the inferiority of the Victorian ingenue.

The supporters of the girl of to-day were typically, Miss Isabel Scriver and Miss Mae Murray while their opponents were John Casgrain and Paul Villard, who, though by no means specimens of the age they defended, nevertheless put up a strong fight for the cause of bustles, etc. The speeches of both parties abounded in witty points of argument, and really brilliant flashes of impromptu repartee though it must be admitted that the debaters had a slight edge on their adversaries in this respect. The natural record for the feelings of the women must be the plea of the male arguers of course.

The sphere was set in motion by Dr. Villard, who, with the assistance of the audience, decided upon the judges of the debate. Mme. Furness, Mlle. Benoit, M. Roche and M. Messacq were unanimously elected to this privileged position. Then the debate commenced, and the audience settled back in their rather uncomfortable seats to listen as best as they were able to a language unfamiliar to most of them.

Miss Scriver opened the debate and in a well arranged speech hurled anathema on the unbibbed head of the Victorian girl. Casgrain then rose from the sedentary position he had theretofore occupied and refuted many of the charges of Miss Scriver, although it was clear that the audience seemed more inclined to accept the views of his fair opponent. The speaker during the next ten minutes was Miss Murray, who completely held the minds of her audience in thrall by her sweeping and expressive gestures and her molasses stream of persiflage. Dr. Villard then called on Villard to speak and the latter in a lengthy discourse attempted to persuade the concourse to his way of thinking.

His efforts might have been crowned with success had not Miss Scriver risen gracefully and delivered herself of a euphonious diatribe against all that Villard said. She then sat down amidst an outburst of acclamation, and Dr. Villard declared the debate at an end. The judges rose and moved in phalanx formation towards the room set apart for them and held a solemn conclave within for a period of a length consistent with the gravity of the issue at stake.

While they were thus engaged Dr. Villard invited discussion from any quarter regardless of race, creed colour or width of trousers. In response to this appeal, Messrs. Roncarrell, Rousseau and Bogante rose and briefly expressed themselves. After they had sunk down, exhausted from their oratorical efforts the judges filled in, amidst a hush pregnant with suppressed anxiety and emotion. M. Messacq as their speaker pronounced that in the opinion of the majority of the judges the debate had been won by the Misses Scriver and Murray. There was a hoarse burst of applause at this announcement, although the issue of the discussion had been evident previously.

Dr. Villard then called in turn on Mlle. Benoit, Mme. Furness and Mr. A. J. Roche who was in fine fettle, and delighted all with his light badinage and the lightning-like movements his hands. After he had relinquished the floor Dr. Villard summed up the situation by asserting that after all the girls of this world never changed and that they were and always would remain the most delightful, accomplished and charming individuals that the Creator had in his great beneficence ever bestowed upon the mere males of this vale of tears. (Continued on page three)

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.
The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University
Member of Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL
Lancaster 1141
After 10.00 p.m. and during Sundays and Holidays, Lancaster 7590.

PRESIDENT AND
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.....T. M. GORDON.
MANAGING EDITOR.....D. A. MACDONALD.
ADVERTISING MANAGER.....G. H. FLETCHER, B. A.

R. C. Editor: M. W. MacLean.
Night Editors: M. Gilman and B. Green.

NEWS BOARD
News Editor: T. H. Harris, '26.
Assignment Editor: C. H. Dawes, '27.
J. T. Brierley, '26 J. R. Frith, '27
C. L. Copland, '26 A. R. Harkness, '27
L. Edel, '27 A. H. K. Oakey, '27
R. L. Williams, '28

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
J. G. BRIERLEY

STAFF

Reed, MacLeod, Glasco, Fraser, Jones, Matthews.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1925.

THE LECTURE SYSTEM

"Forty, eighty, two hundred heads slanted over so many note books; pencils mechanically recording facts—points one, two and three—with important items underscored against the future day of reckoning. That is the lecture system," says the New Student, and continues, "Forty, eighty, two hundred eyes languidly looking at learning through the horn-rimmed spectacles of an instructor. At the end of the term the entries are scanned; notebook is compared with notebook to see that no important item has been overlooked. The answers to all the exam. questions are in these books—guess where, and memorize. By devious routes examination questions of years back reach the hands of resourceful students during examination week. Professors vary little from year to year, and with these in hand it is easy to predict what questions will be asked."

Conditions naturally vary in different universities, but in the last analysis there is little doubt that in the majority of collegiate institutions a scene such as the New Student describes can be found, but certainly it is not the general rule. The writer is by no means finished, however. He goes on to affirm most emphatically that "we need to be told and retold of the futility of the mass production system of education, of its inevitable glorification of the notebook." Is he not rather dogmatic? He condemns without a tinge of remorse the system that has proved successful in scores of colleges.

No one can deny that some men go through college every year who pass tests by cramming notebooks and old examination papers. It has always been done so, and it always will be. What is going to prevent it? Not the abolition of the lecture system. Students will take notes, and search for old examination papers, as long as there are students.

But is that a reason for calling futile the system by which many receive a real education? The average graduate who takes a good degree will not assent. He may have crammed old notes; in all probability he did, but he would have done that under any system. He has also looked at education through spectacles other than those of an instructor. The modern professor places as much weight on the student's outside study as he does on familiarity with the subject-matter of his own lectures, and the prevalence of monthly tests in the average college preclude any excessive amount of "guess where and, memorize."

And is the expression "mass production system of education" a fair description? In America, at any rate, the remedy for this lecture system would of necessity be a return to something of the form of school classes, where homework is inspected, and just enough instruction is provided from day to day to enable the student to advance in his efforts at home. The modern university plan gives the undergraduate more leeway than the New Student evidently would allow. Our undergraduate demands some freedom. The lecture system places him on his own. He can sink or swim, for his career depends upon himself alone.

And the result of this measure of trust is that he does considerably more real work than he would if he were required to turn in daily homework for correction, and little more. The usual schoolboy considers his duty ended when he does his tasks well enough to pass his master's inspection. The undergraduate knows his fate rests with himself. He can go to a lecture and "mechanically record facts", or not, as the inclination takes him, but he knows that he will be expected in his examination to hand back, not the professor's remarks in a new form, but evidence of real thought, amplified and explained by the results of his own individual effort.

MRS. LEACOCK

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Stephen Leacock will come as a shock to the entire University. When she went to Europe for the sake of her health, the good wishes of McGill accompanied her. The sympathy extended to Dr. Leacock by the whole University is genuine and sincere, for not only is he one of the most distinguished but one of the best liked professors at McGill.

Le Petit Parisien

Dear Monsieur McGill Daily:—
I have been from software student that we have ver' good department for study of sociologic, and they have course of much interest, which concern ze group. And Monsieur Docteur Dawson say we live by group. So my intellect is fire, and I submit treatise on ze crowd:—

ZE CURSE OF ZE BIG CROWD.

I make ze hypothesis that crowd is like Bordeaux wine—it is ver' nice unless you have too much of it. I have too much of it, as I show by diarrhea of my experience:—

9.55 A.M. Lundi matin, I get out of lecture and am descending stairs of Arts building. I see ze something mass of humanity in concourse and I shiver and grit mes dents.

9.56 I plunge into crowd and commence struggle, and ride student step on three of my corns.

9.58 I am driven to entrance of Room sept, where I find myself in midst of wild mass of young lady,

which congregate there to try to gossip. I kick around, and my mouth is full of "I beg your pardon," and "ver sorry, mamielle."

10.00 I take dive into mass of men and get into current of student which go outside. I save myself from go outside by using my fist to ze best advantage.

10.02 I reach ze passage to Dean's office, and I am stuck. Monsieur Bill Gentilhomme come along and yell "Move on, there! Move on, there!"

And he push me halfway through. 10.04 I make one more dive through ze crowd of student which have smoke, and at last reach my locker.

10.05 I start back for ten o'clock lecture and I am bail out by Professeur because I am late.

Ans!, ergo, therefore—too much of one good thing is bad.

And then, when I have pay two dollar for get my hat fix, and when I have sew on three buttons which are pull off, and when I have rearrange my pompadour, I sally down to Mon sieur Estem's store on Rue St. Catherine, so that I may buy my

people going presents for Nouveau

AROUND THE THEATRES

Norma Shearer Featuring At Palace Theatre

A filial, and otherwise love story, combined with touches of deep pathos, forms the plot for a very good picture at the Palace this week. The two chief players are Norma Shearer and Lon Chaney, the former as daughter and the latter as son. The scenes are altogether pastoral, laid among a Norse settlement of somewhat strange customs yet very strict regarding morals.

Jan of Ruffluck was a hard working farmer. He and his wife barely kept body and soul together by means of ceaseless toil on a small farm, all working, including ploughing being done by hand power alone. Their house and farm is owned by an agreeable and, kindly landlord, Eric Gunnerson, a man beloved of all his tenants because of his many acts of consideration and kindness, such as cancellation of rents in bad seasons.

Due to his hard work without pleasure or love of any sort Jan has become very bitter and narrow-minded. Emotions of any kind have no effect on him. However, as a light in a great darkness, a daughter is born to him. All his life seems wrapped up in her, — he lives only for her.

Eric Gunnerson holds a birthday party every year, out in the open near his house. At this particular one an electric storm suddenly rose forcing the guests, his tenants, suddenly indoors. The horses escape from the corral and while attempting to round them up Gunnerson is killed by a falling tree. His nephew takes over his lands and immediately back rents are demanded within the next six months. Jan had three hundred dollars to pay and no means of raising it; so to be thrown out on the world would be his lot.

Gloria, his daughter now announced her intention of going to the city and making up the money promising to return at the end of the six months. After a short time, her letters ceased altogether, but her parents did not lose faith in her. On the last day of grace Gunnerson brings in the mortgage which he says Gloria has sent money to pay off. However Gloria did not return, even after several years had passed.

In the meantime rumours had come to the settlement concerning the very unenviable reputation which she had gained. The old father, much more aged and feeble now hears nothing of this but some tidings have come to the mother, who seems to have steered herself against thought of her daughter.

Finally Gloria returns, a veritable vampire. Her mother says nothing, but looks at her. When her father comes home, being feeble and his vision dimmed he still goes Gloria as the innocent lass of the years before. When the folk of the community hear that Gloria has returned a delegation comes to the house inviting her to return from whence she has come. After a time Gloria decided to go while her father is out she packs up again and starts off to the boat. When he returns and hears she is gone he starts to run off to catch her. Just as the boat is leaving she arrives and goes on board. Her father with pleading, outstretched arms, not looking where he is going, runs off the end of the wharf and is drowned.

Gloria returns home again, humbled, her frame of mind much changed, and once more resumes the life as of old, unmolested. Some very pretty scenes appear at this point, the final one, as it should where Gloria and the slighted lover are brought together again on a rise of ground with the sun going down.

Besides the feature there is an excellent orchestral selection; the usual Fox and Pathé news; Marlon Paul appears in a "Criminal Dance", of gaudy costume. The comedy does not seem to keep pace at all with the rest of the performance.

Using Telephone For Your Aerial

It is easy to use your telephone instrument for an aerial, provided your telephone wires do not enter the house in an underground cable. All that is necessary is to set your telephone on a tin plate and run a wire from the pie plate to the antenna binding post of your radio set. The induction between the base of the instrument and the plate will be sufficient to give ample pickup for the average set on local stations. It is NOT necessary to remove the receiver from the hook.

Annex. And by gar, I find myself in another group. But I must cut short story. I am buffet all around by mad ladies which are after presents, and I am completely exhausted when I once more reach ze street.

ZE END OF MY THESIS
And so I tell my friend of secondance to tell le Docteur Dawson about ze thegion of

your affectionate friend,
AUGUSTINE DEBUCKETTE

Several Jazz orchestra leaders are making \$1,600 a week each. This is sound finance.

Valentino In Cobra Stars At Capitol Theatre

The idol of the shop-girl has returned to the screen! Rudolph Valentino in "Cobra" a fascinating love story is playing at the Capitol theatre this week. He is ably supported by Nita Naldi and other actors of note. Valentino stars in the role of Rodrigo Torrian an Italian count with a great fondness for females and an inherited castle. Rodrigo forms a strong friendship with Jack Doring an American antique dealer. Rodrigo in order to escape the lure of women, accepts a position with Doring's firm in New York. Hence he is ever more fascinated by feminine attraction and as a result falls in love with a Society woman who determines to capture him. Rodrigo however pictures Mary Drake Doring's secretary but in the end loses both. The play as a whole is well worth seeing, but not a master piece. The overture from "Il Guarany" was excellently rendered by the Capitol Symphony Orchestra. The usual Pathé News was shown after Felix provided many laughs. A rather mediocre comedy completes the programme.

SUN HOLDS SECOND PLACE FOR HEAT AND LIGHT

(Continued from page one)
Building of which the students must have been hearing something lately and Mr. Lawrence's new workshop now in the process of construction will when they are completed receive both their heat and light from the domestic fund and it is expected that the system of the former will be of a most elaborate and modern nature. However conjectures, in any field whatsoever concerning the New Arts Building are extremely unsafe as has been proved many times in the past.

For the performance of these many duties the University employs a large and competent body of men which comprises the Steam Engineering Staff of ten men the Electrical Staff of six men and the Steam-fitting Staff of five men. These, then are the men who keep the home fires burning and they deserve all the respect and veneration they can get.

POLO SEASON CONCLUDED BY MCGILL DEFEAT

(Continued from page one)
ings denoted that heavy checking was going on. Gravel emerged with a ripped suit and a flustered condition. The dark bottom of the tank facilitated underwater swimming; Allan managed to get away twice but Gravel was generally entangled in the defense man's arms, much to his disappointment. The rest interval was badly needed for the team was sixes and sevens and the score at four goals in the favour of M.A.A.A.

With suits repaired, tempers and bodies cooled and some change in the playing position, Copping donning the goalie's cap, Goddard playing forward; thus the teams went off for another duel. It is gratifying to note that except in a single case Gibbons obtained the ball at the throw in. The changed forward line went in attack with much more precision but lacked the completeness and finally, not being able to register. M. Allan was marking his namesake D. Allan and the latter swam away once and shot to score before any other interference could come into play.

The last quarter saw McGill reorganized to a better degree; Goddard returned to goal and played well. He stopped four good attempts from Gravel and the frustrated shooter once tried to wreck vengeance on him. Allen was playing great polo and he scored his fifth goal. Gravel, in a tussle with Matthews, had the worst of it and the referee gave him a time penalty to cool off. During this period McGill attacked dangerously but could not register any tally. The return of Gravel evened up the game and no more goals were scored.

M.A.A.A., 6, McGill 0.

McGill 0 0 0 0 0

M.A.A.A. 1 3 1 1 6

This concluded the city league season in which the Juniors finished in second place. Had they not have been somewhat over awed by their opponents tradition they might have pulled off a City Championship, but this season being the first in which both a Junior and Intermediate team have competed, it is evident the resources for the future are fairly hopeful. Two men are sophs in Arts, another also, with Theology to continue, two in first year Medicine, a soph, and a freshman in Science. From the Senior team three men will graduate so that competition for those positions will be keen.

McGILL

Goal	M.A.A.A.
H. Goddard	D. Light
Defense	
P. Matthews	H. Brabant
G. Copping	J. Clouston
Centre	
M. Gibbons	P. Gravel
Forward	
H. Marcon	A. Kelly
M. Allan	J. D. Allan

Position Of Dominion In Nickel Trade

Though nickel is not, like iron and copper, one of the world's major industrial metals, it occupies a place of constantly increasing importance and, in so far as Canada's metal production is concerned, is second only to gold in the value of the annual output.

Canada's nickel industry had its beginning in 1887, in the discovery that certain mineral deposits, at Sudbury, in Ontario, that had been taken up and worked for copper also contained nickel and were in reality great nickel deposits rather than copper deposits. Nickel was at this time, however, commercially speaking, a comparatively unknown metal for which there was no great demand—the world's annual consumption being only about 1,000 short tons—so that the history of the first few years of the industry is the record of an almost continuous uphill fight to find new uses and a profitable market for the output. Indeed, competition in the nickel field has always been keen, and though numerous companies have from time to time been formed to engage in the industry in the Sudbury district the only survivors are the two large corporations, the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company. At the present time these two concerns account for practically all of Canada's output (in round figures some 35,000 short tons valued at over \$10,000,000, constituting over 50 per cent of the world's requirements in 1924) except some small amounts recovered as by-products from the treatment of Cobalt silver ores. The record production of 46,000 short tons was made in 1913.

Previous to the Washington Conference probably more than 50 per cent of this nickel went into armour plates for warships, but now the greater part of it finds its way into peaceful industries where it is put to many and diverse uses which may be grouped under four or five general headings, viz.: as a component of many alloys both ferrous and non-ferrous of which the most important is nickel steel; as a surface for other metals; as a chemical or catalytic reagent; and as pure malleable nickel for the manufacture of cooking utensils, dairy equipment, and innumerable like articles made by rolling, forging, pressing or drawing the metal.

Not only is Canada by far the largest producer of nickel in the world, but the reserves of nickel ores are vastly greater than those of any of her possible competitors and this together with the many other advantages she possesses gives her a predominant position in the world's nickel trade that is well nigh unsailable.



OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

When once you have tried our Lunch or Dinner at 60c You'll wish some one had "tipped you off" before.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

17 McGill College Avenue
Just above St. Catherine Street.

COAL

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Farquhar Robertson, Ltd
206 St. James St. Tel. MAIN 4610.

Ganong's

CHOCOLATES and BARS
New energy in tempting palatable form.



Take Your College Home With You

Or send McGill to some of your friends. Twenty attractive photographs of the campus and all the buildings in a packet ready for mailing (actual size shown above.)

On sale at the Tuck Shop in the Union. These pictorial packets may conveniently be enclosed with your greeting cards

At Christmas

HOCKEY

SENIOR SQUAD WORK HARD FOR SATURDAY'S GAME

Next Saturday evening at the Forum the senior hockey squad will meet the U. of Montreal in what may prove the final game for the Beaubien Cup. There have been misleading statements published in the local press concerning the arrangements between McGill and U. of Montreal as to the number of games to be played for the trophy, emblematic of the local intercollegiate hockey championship. The "Daily" has it on the best authority that if the two pre-Christmas games are divided, then the combined scores of the first two games of the intercollegiate series will count as the deciding factor. All of which means that if McGill wins the coming struggle at the Forum, the Beaubien Cup will repose in the Union for the ensuing year.

The first squad held a stiff workout yesterday, when Coach Shaughnessy pitted them against the fast intermediates. It is most likely that the same team that performed last Wednesday evening will be on the ice on Saturday at the Forum. The Abbott-Mickles-St. Germain trio were working well and there was a decided improvement in the combination. The U. of Montreal are working overtime for this week's game, determined to turn the trick and up-

set the dope by defeating McGill. The McGill men are encouraged by their initial victory, but are not showing a trace of over-confidence.

The first team will take a trip to the U. S. during the Christmas holiday and will play four games across the border in preparation for their intercollegiate debut against Queen's at the Forum on the 9th of January. As the intercollegiate hockey union are contemplating a play off between the U. S. and the Canadian champions, it will be of great interest to see what McGill can do against Harvard, Yale and the other big American Universities. It will also throw light on the respective strengths of Varsity and McGill, for the Torontonians are also taking a hunt south of the line.

Following is the senior intercollegiate hockey schedule for 1925-26:

January 9—Queen's at McGill
January 13—Varsity at Queen's
January 14 or 16—McGill at U. of M?
January 23—McGill at Varsity
January 23—Queen's at U. of M.
January 30—U. of M. at Varsity
February 6—Varsity at McGill
February 8—Varsity at U. of M?
February 12—McGill at Queen's
February 20—U. of M. at McGill
February 26—Queen's at Varsity
February 26—U. of M. at Queen's

Increased Use Of Artificial Silk In World

While at first sight it seems incongruous that man should manufacture silk from wood yet the reasonableness of this appears when it is seen that the first idea of its possibility came from entomologists who suggested that silk might be made from the cellulose of mulberry leaves without the intervention of the silkworm. One such suggestion was made by Reaumur, a French naturalist in 1742, and although nothing definite came of this till 1855 when a process was patented by Andemars, a Swiss, the getting rid of the silkworm and the drawing out and spinning of cellulose threads by chemical and mechanical means has been the object of investigators. Canada with her great resources in suitable woods is naturally interested in these processes which are constantly being reviewed and checked up by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Since the time of Andemars many chemists have devoted attention to this subject and in 1899 and the next decade discoveries were made which rendered the manufacture of artificial silk commercially possible.

The raw material for these various artificial silks is either wood or cotton. In the case of wood the log is barked, cleaned, and chipped. The chips are digested as in the manufacture of sulphate pulp for paper. The resulting pulp is bleached, washed, and turned out as a thick, dry sheet. The four processes in use, Nitrocellulose, Cuprammonium, Acetate, and Viscose, have certain definite steps in common. In principle the processes are the same and they differ only in the operations necessitated by the chemical laws and reactions upon which they are severally based. The following operations are common to all. The cellulose is dissolved and filtered, spun as a thread, and washed and purified if necessary. For spinning, the various solutions of cellulose derivatives are forced through

a nozzle containing many minute openings producing fine filaments which are solidified according to the needs of the various processes, and twisted into thread.

As predicted by early chemists and experimenters artificial silk has proved exceedingly useful for many different purposes in competition with natural silk and its use is steadily increasing. In 1924 more than 100,000,000 pounds were produced, and the world's manufacture and consumption of artificial silk is now almost double that of the natural variety. With cotton it enters into the manufacture of underwear, hosiery, ribbons, moire, plush, pile, fabrics, shoe coverings, cloth gloves, umbrellas, and were insulations. Independently it is used for trimmings, elastic webbing, sail, knitted goods, stockings, hairnets, laces, ribbons, embroidery, and due to its high resistance to friction, for linings. The drying quality is high and when woven with cotton many designs are possible due to the dyeing quality of the artificial silk.

There is an enormous field for research in the manufacture and use of artificial silk. The raw material is abundant, and the mechanical processes involved in its manufacture are not costly though they require expensive machinery and trained operators. The chemical processes involved are complicated and investigators all over the world are endeavouring to simplify them. With the attainment of a clearer conception of the chemical processes the difficulties which beset the manufacture of artificial silk will in a large measure have been eliminated.

SHEEP INDUSTRY

It is but a few years since the marketing of the lamb crop in many sections of Canada depended almost entirely on the visit of the drover. The lamb fair has changed this to a great extent, at least for the sheep raisers who have taken advantage of the modern teaching in preparing their lambs in such a way as to bring them into the highest market grades. The demonstrations carried on by the cooperative efforts of federal and provincial departments of agriculture

COLLEGE COMMENT

DECADENT LIBERALISM

Harvard Crimson:—At Princeton this week-end a national conference of college undergraduates will attempt to focus student opinion on the impending world court issue. Whatever its outcome, the experience probably will be a valuable one for the delegates themselves, and it is even conceivable that a certain force of intelligent thought may be brought to bear on Congress in its approaching decision of the question.

But however this may be, considerable significance attaches to the meeting as the single manifestation of recent years of the stirring of student interest in a political controversy.

Perhaps no other phenomenon of the post-war college generation is of greater import than this disappearance of undergraduate concern in matters of politics, government, economics, and social justice. A decade ago the philosophy of liberalism possessed a powerful appeal to college men; even radicals like Scott Nearing and William Z. Foster had their adherents by the thousand. But the post-war period has thrown these ideals into the discard, and students now have turned to other fields of thought. If the students of today are the leaders of tomorrow, as so often is alleged, then these facts augur poorly for the country's future leadership.

But in this respect, the college world is only a miniature of the nation at large, and Europe as well. War and reconstruction have discredited liberalism as a philosophy of government; nowhere is it in power. Only politicians pay even lip service to Demos. The prevailing method of government is the dictatorship of a single strong man or of an intelligent minority which maintains itself in power by obscurantist tactics.

Nor is this situation surprising. Majorities have proved themselves poor rulers; easily controlled by those clever enough, and wealthy enough to pay the advertising rates for propaganda; incapable of choosing able leaders, or making sound decisions on any but the broadest questions of policy.

When the Machiavellian doctrines of the obscurantist replace the high ideals of democracy, small wonder that college undergraduates lose interest. International peace is almost the only field of thought remaining where ideals have any standing. If the Princeton conference represents an authentic manifestation of student interest in the world court, it is at least one encouraging symptom promising thoughtful, liberal leadership in the future.

have been well received and it is now becoming the rule rather than the exception to find the lamb flocks showing the results of the advanced practices in being able to turn out a high percentage each year of Number One lambs.

The better practices, becoming more and more common on the farms where market sheep are raised, are preventing the flooding of the market during a short period in the fall, and the consequent depreciation of prices paid for stock as was the case some eight or ten years ago.

The marketing of the lambs is being year by year spread over a wider period and with it has come the increasing consumption of lamb and the building up of the sheep breeding industry.

Seventy-five million whitefish eggs have been collected in Lake Winnipeg for the hatchery at Gull Harbour, states a report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

(By Dr. J. H. Grielande, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Canada.)

Of all the great agricultural countries in the world Canada easily stands first to-day as regards ratio of increase in production in the past twenty-five year period. Many countries in 1900 produced very much larger amounts of cereals and forage crops and had a very much larger population of the domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, than had Canada. To-day, however, very few countries indeed produce greater quantities of most crops and none export more of at least one cereal, wheat, than does Canada.

It would be a laborious task to set down all the figures indicative of the different crops produced in the many different countries of this planet to firmly establish this fact, but a glance at a few facts illustrative of Canada's progress as a producer of wheat, oats, barley, and other crops, and as a live-stock country, will be of interest to all concerned with Canada's development.

Wheat has long been known as the most important of Canada's cereal crops and it is in the production of this crop that the most striking progress is noticeable in the just-completed quarter of a century. To illustrate this point, in 1900 Canada had a wheat area of about 4,225,000 acres, which yielded her a crop of about 56,000,000 bushels, worth about \$37,000,000 while in 1925 her area in wheat has been about 22,000,000 acres, with an estimated yield of about 400,000,000 bushels, worth \$450,000,000. This shows an increase of over 300 per cent in area, of over 600 per cent in yield, and of over 1,100 per cent in value—a truly startling record.

In the case of oats, a crop of major economic importance in Canada, the increase progress while not quite as spectacular has been nevertheless most striking and is of peculiar import, since by far the greater part of this crop is consumed in Canada and the quantity grown is no small measure indicative of the status of our live-stock industry. In 1900 Canada had an oat crop of about 5,370,000 acres, yielding about 152,000,000 bushels, worth probably \$52,000,000 while the oat crop in 1925 occupied 14,670,000 acres, giving an estimated yield of about 515,000,000 bushels, worth probably \$206,000,000, to be consumed very largely on our farms, converted into meat, milk, and work. Here again the increase in the crop in the twenty-five year period is most striking, over 200 per cent, although not so extraordinary as in the case of wheat.

Barley is another crop of great value, grown in this country largely for home consumption in the live-stock industry. The area sown to barley in 1900, while only about 870,000 acres, was increased to over 4,000,000 acres in 1925, an increase of about 400 per cent in area, with a more than corresponding increase in yield and value of crop since the bushels in 1900 to nearly 112,000,000 bushels in 1925, worth \$5,889,000 in 1900 and \$55,550,000 in 1925, or about 500 per cent increase.

Rye, a crop gradually assuming a more important part in Canadian agriculture, has grown from about 176,000 acres with two and a quarter million bushels worth \$1,159,000, in 1900 to 851,000 acres yielding 15,500,000 bushels worth \$9,316,000 in 1925, over 600 per cent increase in the crop.

Flax for seed, like other grains shows a very material advance in quantity and value since 1900. In that year the area was around the 23,000-acre mark with a yield of 172,000 bushels while in 1925 it is estimated that there is a crop of 1,128,000 acres which is expected to yield about 9,500,000 bushels worth nearly \$19,000,000.

It is thus evident that as a cereal or grain producing country Canada has advanced in the just being completed quarter of a century by leaps and bounds.

Her development as a live-stock country too has very largely kept pace with her cereal production. If we are to judge by forage crop production, to illustrate this point let us cite the situation in regard to corn and hay, the two principal forage or feed crops produced in this country. In 1900 Canada grew of corn of all kinds for forage and for grain, 360,758 acres valued at first about \$13,000,000 while by 1925 this has increased to just under the 1,000,000-acre mark, producing a crop value at about \$39,000,000 an increase of considerably over 200 per cent.

In the case of hay the acreage in 1900 was put at 6,738,000 yielding over 9,000,000 tons, worth over \$88,625,000 while in 1925 it is estimated that the area in hay is considerably over 10,000,000 acres with a likely yield of around 15,163,000 tons worth probably \$167,000,000 an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the twenty-five years; not quite so striking an increase as in most other crops but showing nevertheless a very satisfactory development.

As a final summarizing and comparison of the crop situation in the two years 1900 and 1925 it may be stated that while the value of the above discussed crops (by no means all the crops grown since roots, potatoes, buckwheat and several others of more or less importance are

omitted) was just over \$195,000,000 in 1900 the value of the same crops in 1925 was well over \$935,000,000 an increase of about 380 per cent in value or, putting it in another way, a crop worth nearly five times as much in 1925 as it was in 1900.

In actual live-stock production or live-stock population in the two years under comparison, the figures while not so gratifying as in the case of field crops are, nevertheless indicative of a good healthy growth in the various lines and it must be kept in mind also that on account of the improved breeding and better methods of handling live stock now commonly practiced in this country, the progress is really very considerably greater than the figures would indicate.

The horse breeding industry in spite of the immense increases in crop production involving the use of very much more power on the farm, has increased only slightly over 125 per cent or from 1,577,590 in 1900 to 3,554,000 head in 1925.

Beef cattle, in spite of the practical elimination of the range over a very large proportion of the western provinces have increased from 3,167,774 head in 1900 to 5,477,123 in 1925 an increase of about 70 per cent. Dairy cattle the breeding and handling of which class was until the last three or four years confined very largely to the older eastern provinces have increased in numbers from 2,408,677 in 1900 to 3,724,955 in 1925 an increase of about 50 per cent.

Sheep have increased very slowly indeed in the past twenty-five years. In 1900 the sheep population was 2,519,230; it is now estimated to be 2,755,556, an increase of only about 10 per cent. No doubt the fencing problem and the danger from dogs are jointly responsible for this lack of progress.

In the case of swine, however, progress, while falling far short of what it really might have been, is nevertheless very encouraging and augurs well for future development along this line. The number of pigs in Canada in 1900 was estimated at that time to be 2,353,828; it is now figured that our swine population is about 4,426,148, or an increase of about 85 per cent. There has been a considerable falling off this year as compared with 1924 but the prospects now are that 1926 will again see a very material increase.

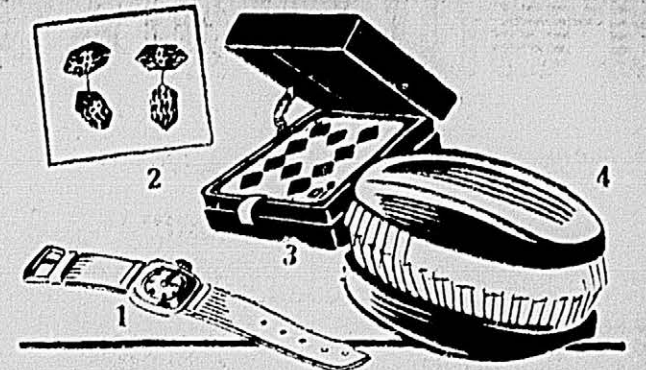
The keeping of poultry, due very largely to a mastery of the art, and science of handling poultry under our rather difficult winter weather conditions by our poultry investigators working industriously in every province, has developed apace. In 1900 the poultry population of this country was estimated at around 18,000,000; it is now figured that it is nearly 30,000,000 head, an increase of around 180 per cent.

The outputs of these large flocks were said to be over 54,000,000 dozen eggs in 1900 and probably over 225,000,000 dozen in 1925. The egg output is relatively smaller in 1925 than in 1900, but the increase in the proportion of fowls used for meat much more than makes up for the apparent falling off in relative egg production.

In conclusion it may be said without danger of exaggeration that Canada's field and garden crops in 1925 are well over the \$1,000,000,000 mark, a figure never heretofore approached and one of which we, as a young and as yet largely undeveloped country, may well be proud. To this if we add the value of our live-stock products for the year, which may quite conservatively be estimated at around \$500,000,000, we should have a grand total of around one and one-half billion dollars, drawn from the farms of this country.

FIRST LETTER FROM NEW YORK

The earliest existing letter from what is now New York City was written from the "Island of the Man-hates" on the eighth of August 1623 only two years after the purchase of the island from the Indians. The letter, which the late William Harris Arnold describes in his volume "Ventures in Book Collecting" was written by Jonas Michaelius, the first minister of the (Dutch) Reformed Church in America, accompanied by his wife and three children. Dominio Michaelius arrived at the Island of the Man-hates on the seventh of April 1628. At the top of the first page of the letter is his greeting: "The Peace of Christ. Honorable very wise very prudent sir kind friend—Having a good opportunity to write to others, I was not inclined to neglect doing the same to your Honor. I had promised to write to your Honor and old as well as new obligations rendered me your Honor's debtor in this regard." The letter briefly describes the voyage from Holland, which lasted seventy-three days. It was a tempestuous passage rendered additionally uncomfortable by the conduct of the arbitrary skipper and by a very wicked and ungodly cook. The greater part of the letter which covers three closely-written pages of the folio sheet describes the conditions of living the relations of the colonists with the Indians and the prospects of the little settlement. The fourth page bears the superscription, which, translated reads:—"Honorable well learned, very wise prudent, valiant and very discreet Sir D. Joannes Forcett, Secretary to the Hon. Lords of the Executive Council of the State of



Gifts for the Man

His secret wishes revolve around things he can use every day, things of superior quality. These four suggestions meet his wishes and still are reasonably priced.

- 1—WRIST WATCH—cushion shaped, sterling silver case, 15-jewel movement, luminous dial, grey suede strap. \$20.00
- 2—CUFF LINKS IN SOLID 14-KT. GOLD—massive weight, beautifully engine turned. \$13.75.
- 3—PLAYING CARDS—in great variety of designs. The finest quality. Each pack in special case. Price, \$1.25.
- 4—MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES—in exceptional variety with backs of sterling silver, ebony, tortoise-shell or French ivory. A pair, \$8.00 to \$32.50.

Commencing Friday, December 18th the store will be open until 10 o'clock every evening until Christmas.

Mappin & Webb
— CANADA — LIMITED
353 St. Catherine St. West
JEWELLERS GOLDSMITHS SILVERSMITHS

JOINT MEETING OF TWO FRENCH SOCIETIES HELD

(Continued from page one)

The feminine section of the audience applauded this statement vociferously. It is quite unnecessary to observe while the men also signified their approval by laughter.

The meeting then broke up and in a dense mass moved down to the grill-room where everybody consumed coffee, cake and ice-cream. After the burdens of the tables had been totally demolished the entire body of beauty not to mention the males went aloft to the ballroom once more and danced to the strains of an excellent jazz orchestra until half-past eleven when this most successful meeting came to an end.

Browning-Drake Uses Tubes In Series

The new design of Browning-Drake receiver uses two CUV193 tubes with their filaments connected in series, for both the radio frequency and detector. The last three tubes are Daven six-volt types, used in an impedance coupled audio amplifier. This set constitutes a novel design, in that no rheostats or other filament resistances are employed. The whole machine runs directly off a six-volt storage battery.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries reports the collection of 49,500,000 sockeye salmon eggs by the Pemberton Hatchery on the Skeena river, British Columbia. The collection exceeds the largest collection made in any previous year by over 10,000,000 eggs.

North Holland and West Friesland, residing at Hoorn. By friend whom God preserve."

McGILL XMAS CARDS

from
\$1.00 per dozen.

Montreal Book Room
LIMITED
35 McGill Coll. Ave.

**GOLDSMITH BROS.
S. & R. CO., LIMITED**
—DENTAL DEPOT—
6th Floor,
425 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
In Business Since 1867

Cables "Fleurant"
**Lafleur, MacDougall
Macfarlane and Barclay**
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING,
MONTREAL

Eug. Lafleur, K.C.; G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; Gregg Barclay, W. B. Scott, Hon. Adrian K. Huggan, M. T. Lafleur, W. F. Macklaren.

**ATWATER, BOND &
BEAUREGARD**
ADVOCATES

Guardian Building, 180 St. James St.,
Telephone—Main 3380
Albert W. Atwater, K. C.; William L. Bond, K. C.; Lucien Beauregard; Gerald H. Phillimore.

Listen—

Do you
Realize
That you
Have only
Five more
Days to
Subscribe
For the

1927
ANNUAL?

Opportunity
Knocks but
Once.

SIGN UP TO-DAY

BAND PRACTICE

Wednesday At 5 O'clock

A large attendance is requested as this is the last practice until after the vacation.



NOTICES



All matter for this column must be in the Daily Office BEFORE 8 p.m. of the day previous to publication. It must be brief and to the point, and legibly written on one side of the paper.

Notices in regard to meetings, etc., will not be accepted until three days before the meeting is scheduled to take place.

Under no conditions will any notice be accepted over the telephone or after the hour stated above. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTION TO THESE REGULATIONS.

SENIOR HOCKEY

Goalers for to-day: Murphy, McCaig and Heaney.

HOCKEY PRACTICE

5-6 Tuesday — Forum, Senior and Intermediate.
6-7 Tuesday — Hollow, Juniors.
5-6 Thursday — Forum, Senior and Intermediate.
6-7 Thursday — Hollow, Juniors.
6-7 Friday — Hollow, Juniors.

CHRISTMAS ISSUE

Contributions, feature articles, poetry, etc., for Christmas Issue of the Daily should be handed in immediately.

MECHANICAL CLUB

Trip to Dominion Textile plant at Cote St. Paul Wednesday Dec. 16th. Party leaves Engineering Building 1:45 p.m. sharp.

OMEGA GAMMA KAPPA

Meeting of Omega Gamma Kappa for graduates of the High School for Girls in the Common Room of that School to-day.

CLUB EXECUTIVES

Athletic teams, club etc. desiring to have their group photos in the Annual must get in touch with E. B. Eddy (Uptown 2382). No direct arrangements can be made with the photographer.

SCHEDULE FOR CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

To-day Dec. 15th.
12 noon—Dent, 28 and 29.
1 p.m.—R. V. C. 28.
Wednesday 11:15 a.m. Med. 28.
1 p.m. Med. 28.

CHORAL SOCIETY

Last practice before Christmas December 17.

ELECTRICAL CLUB

A luncheon will be held in the Union at 1 o'clock to-day and trips will be made to the Northern Electric Company and Hochelaga Generating Station by the third and fourth years respectively.

Wanted
McGill Annual 1913
Phone Lan. 7141



A rush order from S. Claus!

Great excitement at the North Pole! Clerks and assistants dashing madly about. Santa Claus storming. Big shortage discovered in gift merchandise. Finally this wire to Montreal: "Rush at once 10,000 gross 'EVERSHARP' by aerial express. Urgent."
"S. CLAUS."
The universal gift. Give it this year.

EVERSHARP

50c to \$10—
Everywhere
also

WAHL PENS

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Department Of Child Study.

DR. HELEN T. WOOLLEY

ON

"THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE NURSERY SCHOOL"

Royal Victoria College

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18th at 8.30 p.m.

Public Invited.

Admission Free.

Senzilet, Lang, Covshoff, Issenman and Lack.

R. DuROUVE, Manager

M. W. S.

R. V. C. HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the R. V. C. Historical Society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Faculty Room of the R. V. C. Papers will be read by Miss M. MacSproun on "The Epics of India" and by Miss R. Lyman on "Mohammedanism in India." Members are particularly requested to be on time.

R.V.C. 28 ATTENTION

Will all the girls who want an annual please sign the list in the R.V.C. Common Room as soon as possible.

ADELE LANGUEDOC,

Pres. R.V.C. 28.

R. V. C. 28

The class picture will be taken to-day at one o'clock in front of the R.V.C. Will everyone please turn out.

ADELE LANGUEDOC,

Pres. R.V.C. 28.

R. V. C. 27

There will be a class meeting to-day at 1 p.m. in Room 2 of the R. V. C. Business:—Election of class Historian.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

There will be a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society on Thursday Dec. 17th at 4 p.m. in the R. V. C. The programme will include a debate between First and Second Years. Subject:—"Resolved that Customs Duties on all Literature imported into Canada should be abolished."

M. W. S. A. A. GROUP 2

A general meeting of the R. V. C. Athletic Association will be held on Thursday, Dec. 17th at 1 o'clock. Business:—the election of committees to look after the Inter-Collegiate Basketball Meet.

D. M. ROBERTS

Secretary

R.V.C. BASKETBALL

There will be a match against the Junior League of Montreal tonight at 5 p.m. in the Montreal High School Gym. The line-up is as follows:—Forwards—L. Allen, P. Perry. Centers—M. Ratner, R. Duntun. Guards—G. Cameron, J. Eve. Spares—N. McMartin, E. Brooks, Johnson.

A practice game will be played off at half-time between two picked teams under the names of "red" and "white."

The line-up for the "reds" is as follows:—

Forwards—R. Turley, E. Carter. Centers—K. Runnels, L. Fair. Guards—F. Levikoff, Peters.

The line-up for the "whites" is as follows:—

Forwards—R. Whitley, Snyder. Centers—J. Davison, G. Sharpe. Guards—Morton, Carter.

If any one from the above "red" or "white" teams can not play to-day, she is requested to get a substitute from the following:—M. Ross, E. Cozman, F. McGann, E. McNaughton, K. Pinney.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND

Athletic Board book of tickets No. 23 owner please apply to Major Forbes.

FOUND

Person who left penknife in Union reading room may obtain it from Tuck Shop.

FOUND

Three fountain pens, two Ever-sharp pencils. See Janitor of Arts Bldg.

LOST

Kid glove in library last Wednesday night. Kindly return to Janitor of Arts Bldg.

LOST

In Arts Reading Room or Physics Laboratory on Wednesday afternoon, a Waterman's Pencil. Finder kindly return to Bill Gentleman, Arts Bldg.

LOST

K. A. gold key. In cafeteria during Jazz tea. Name of owner on back. Return to Mr. Gentleman Arts Bldg.

LOST

A polyphase-duplex slide rule on Dec. 10 around the campus. Finder please return to Bill at the Arts Bldg. or to H. R. Held, Arts 28.

Will the "person" who borrowed a "Practical Zoology" book by Parker and Parker, from No. 71 desk in the General Laboratory please return it to its original place or give to the Janitor in the Biological Building
JULIES H. ROUSSEAU
Arts 28

Cows' Ropes Trip Pedestrians.

At Port Coquitlam, B.C., the police commissioners have been asked to look into the habit of cow owners in tethering their cows for the night. Unwary pedestrians have complained that one cow is so tethered for the night, that when she begins her nocturnal grazing she causes them to do all sorts of acrobatics and endangers their lives. The cow has the habit of pulling her rope across the sidewalk and then tightening it about the time someone comes along in the dark.

To be inferior is to admit it.

What's On

TO-DAY

10:55—Arts 29 Class Picture.
12:00—Dent, 28 and 29 Class Picture.
1:00—R.V.C. 28 Class Picture.
1:00—R.V.C. 27.
5:00—R.V.C. vs. Junior League Basketball.
5:00—Sc. 27 Hockey, Campus.
5:00—Seniors and Intermediates at Forum.
6:00—Arts 28 Indoor Baseball.
8:00—R.V.C. Historical Society.

COMING

Dec. 16.
Mechanical Club.
Med. 26 Class Picture.
Med. 28 Class Picture.
Chemistry Colloquium.
M.W.S.A.A. Group II.
Delta Sigma Society.
Dec. 17.
Choral Society.
Rowing Club.
Dec. 19.
Last Day of Lectures.
McGill—U of M at Forum.
Helen T. Woolley at R.V.C.

HE CAN'T DISAPPOINT HER

"It's a habit," said Johnny Vance when a friend asked him why he used the long distance telephone so often. "Mother expects it—she is waiting for the telephone to ring at 9 o'clock every Friday night, and I really haven't the heart to disappoint her. And the cost at the reduced rate is only a trifle."

Success In The Shipping Of Buffalo North

Canada's success in her efforts to save the buffalo from extinction is shown in the fact that the great park at Wainwright, Alberta, approximately 15 miles long and 13 miles wide, which many thought, even a few years ago, was ample for all time, is unable to support a further increase in the herd and provision must be made for the disposal of the animal increase. From time to time a certain number have been slaughtered and a commercial disposition made of the meat and robes. As a further experiment, during the past summer, over 1,000 yearling and 2-year-old buffalo were shipped from Wainwright northward about 700 miles by rail and water to the Wood Buffalo park, near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories. Ten thousand five hundred square miles of natural pasture are included in the Wood Buffalo park which was primarily set aside for the protection of our wild wood buffalo herds. While it is too soon to say positively what the outcome of this experiment will be, the outlook is most encouraging.

Eighteen years ago it was the general opinion of naturalists and others that the buffalo was doomed to extinction. In 1907 the opportunity to save a last remnant of these one-time lords of the plains was grasped by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior, and at the end of three years the last of the 700 members of the herd owned by Michael Pablo, of Montana, U.S.A., were safely within the Buffalo National park at Wainwright. During the intervening sixteen years the increase in the herd was about 11,300, making the original 700 approximately 12,000 head. About 2,000 have been slaughtered for commercial purposes, and approximately 2,000 more shipped out in this year's experiment, transferred to other parks, and otherwise disposed of leaving about 8,000 animals at present in the Wainwright park.

With the future of the species in Canada practically assured, the Government is considering ways and means of utilizing its surplus animals which through natural increase reach about 1,500 per year. This summer's experiment was carried out with remarkable success and the way the very small loss of eight animals out of 1,634 shipped.

The movement of the buffalo from Wainwright began in the early part of June. Their destination was a point known as La Butte on the Slave river, the eastern boundary of the Wood Buffalo park. Substantial corrals and loading platforms were built at Wainwright and weekly shipments of 200 to 250 each were made in special cars divided into sections and fitted with watering and feeding facilities. The first trainload left Wainwright on June 15 and reached the end of steel at Waterways, Alberta, on the 17th. At this point the buffalo were placed in specially constructed corrals where they were watered, fed, and rested for thirty-six hours. They were then reloaded on two barges, and, after an uneventful trip down the Clearwater, Athabasca, and Slave rivers, arrived at their destination on June 21. The buffalo were released at the gateway of their new home by means of an enclosed wharf and laneway from which they raced for a few hundred yards and then settled down to graze on the luscious grass before further exploration.

Seven times during the summer this unique flotilla made the river journey, and during the first week in August the last shipment reached the northern park. Since then the

Old Grad Finds McGill Changed Since His Time

Said the Raconteur to the Scribe: The amazed expression on the face of one of the oldest men I have ever seen or hope to see made me stop and enquire if there was anything I could do for him, as he stood in helpless wonder gazing upon the Roddick Memorial Gates.

My first query brought no immediate response, but he turned his old eyes upon me, and after regarding me in silence for some time spoke in a quavering voice. He asked me what the Gates were and whence they came. On my replying that they were the Roddick Memorial Gates, he started and then told me that in his college days at Old McGill he had known Sir Thomas Roddick when they had been fellow students back in good old '58. As we walked up the Campus he asked me many questions about College; how many students there were; whether the Library was still in existence and many other similar questions.

Perceiving his eagerness to see once more the old familiar sights of his College Days, I volunteered to act as his guide for the morning; and so I decided to start our tour with the Arts Bldg.

Back in his day he informed me they were planning to build an Arts Building and he was eager to see the new Edifice. We happened to arrive just as the eleven o'clock lectures were getting out—and I noticed his surprise as several hundred students poured through the doors and down the steps. His surprise was so genuine that I naturally asked him what amazed him. He gave the following statistics.

In 1863 Total Students in College amounted to 308 of which 150 were in Medicine, 69 in Arts 46 in Law, Normal School 71, High School, 218, Model School 343.

The figures, which I then gave him regarding the present size of the College made him gaze in wonder.

We passed from building to building each one of which made him marvel more and more, but of all these it was the Library in which he noticed the greatest change—in his day the Library contained only 1,000 volumes—while to-day 200,000 tomes fill its shelves.

It was with much sorrow that I at last found our exploration at an end. I left him again at the gate where he stood gazing with reminiscent eye upon the beautiful portals which now adorn the entrance to Old McGill. (Contributed)

With Apologies

The boy stood on the dizzy tee
A driver in his hand.
"Till either hit it in the rough
Or in the Promised Land."

He swung with all his might and main
All eyes were strained to see.
In vain they searched the Land and rough
It never left the tee.

wardens, who for some years have been guarding the wood buffalo against trespassers and who are now responsible for the new arrivals, have reported that the plains and wood buffalo are mingling freely and that there is every prospect of complete amalgamation of the two herds. So far the experiment has been a marked success. However some time must elapse before the outcome can be recorded. In the meantime indications give ground for the belief that the success at Wainwright will be repeated on the banks of the Slave and Peace rivers.

LOEW'S Continues 1 to 11
NOW PLAYING
"The Ancient Highway"
With
JACK HOLT
Billie Dove and Montagu Love
6 STANDARD VAUDEVILLE ACTS 6

A Shop for Men and Women Who Buy for Men

For Busy Shoppers

YOU can take your Shopping List straight to the CASE Shop and find there handsome, useful gifts for every member of the family. Your only problem will be the pleasant one of choosing from so many delightful things. Or you can mail your order to the CASE Shop and leave the choice in the hands of men habitually making selections for particular out-of-town customers.

507 St. Catherine St. W.
CASE LIMITED
In the Drummond Bldg.

Birks
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Start a Toilet Set for Her

Give her this Christmas a piece or two—at Easter, on her birthday, whenever gift occasions come along, add other pieces. Soon she can have a set of which she will be proud, each piece a reminder of some happy day. The cost need not be great, — almost any amount desired. And of all the countless gifts that may suggest themselves, few are so lovely, so lasting, so prized, or so enjoyable to give.

Exclusive Birks patterns.

"Patricia" Engraved Nail File, \$10.50.
"La Fayette" Engraved Nail File, \$3.75.
"Princess Mary" Shaver, \$3.25.
"La Fayette" Engraved Pin Tray, \$9.50.
Manicure Scissors, \$3.75.
Buttonhook, \$3.25.

Mr. Palmquist, well-known Swedish ski maker, is now the head of **THE SWEDISH SKI CO.** 40 ST. GEORGE ST. Lancaster 1098.

In this modern plant he will continue to serve his former patrons and skiers with high-grade skis and skiing equipment.

SKI REPAIRS—SKI BOOTS
40 ST. GEORGE ST.
A few doors above Craig One street east of Bleury.

LOOK, WHO'S IN TOWN!

SLUMMING BARBECUE KING LUNCH ROOM

ALL KINDS OF BARBECUE MEATS
Barbecue Chicken, Ham, Beef, Pig
Home-Made Sweet Potato Pie,
Coke, Back Sauce,
OH BOY! HOT STUFF!
54 Burnside Place
Near Mansfield
Tel: Uptown 7284.

IMPERIAL
6 B. F. KEITH—ALBEE VAUDEVILLE ACTS 6
HOOT GIBSON
IN
The Calgary Stampede
The world's greatest western show on the screen!
Sat., Sun. and Holidays—
Vaudeville at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30
Other Days 2.30 & 8.30.

CAPITOL NOW
His first role in
One Year
Rudolph Valentino
— in —
COBRA

Does She Smoke?

Then why not take her the Christmas package of **cigarettes**. She will like it: so will you. Specially wrapped boxes of fifties at

THE UNION TUCK SHOP.